TABLE NO:

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 2, 2019/2020

BPS1014 – PSYCHOLOGY

(All Sections / Groups)

9 MARCH 2020
9 A.M. – 11.00 A.M.

(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT

1. This question paper consists of **18 pages.**
2. Shade your answers in the multiple-choice answer sheet provided.

Multiple - Choice Questions

Instructions: Select one best answer and shade your answer in the appropriate column in the multiple-choice answer sheet provided. Answer all questions.

1. Learning is a change in behavior that is _____.
   A. relatively permanent and due to experience
   B. relatively permanent and due to maturation
   C. absolutely permanent and due to experience
   D. absolutely permanent and due to maturation

2. When she was 6 years old, Anita went to a camp where she had a wonderful time. Two years later, her parents drove past the camp on their way to a family vacation. Anita had an unaccountable positive feeling sweep over her. Her positive feelings can be explained through the process of _____.
   A. latent learning
   B. operant conditioning
   C. classical conditioning
   D. observational learning

3. Dan was riding a bus when the engine backfired and made a loud "bang." His heart started pounding, and he felt sick with fear. The next time Dan got on a bus, these unpleasant feelings returned. How would Pavlov explain what happened to Dan?
   A. Dan was seeking support from the other people on the bus.
   B. The unpleasant feeling had become a conditioned response.
   C. Unconscious anxiety was aroused by Dan's aggressive feelings toward the bus driver.
   D. Through a shaping process, Dan had become reinforced for behaving in a nervous way.

4. A movie actor whom many people like has been asked to be a spokesperson for a new brand of pizza. The hope is that people will come to associate the pizza with the actor, leading them to like the pizza. In this example, the _____ is the conditioned stimulus.
   A. actor
   B. pizza
   C. liking
   D. movie

Continued...

5. Alexis uses cocaine, which activates her sympathetic nervous system. Hearing the knock on the door and expecting her dealer, her hands shake and her heart pounds. Which alternative correctly identifies the neutral stimulus, the CS, and the UCS?
   A. Neutral stimulus—cocaine; CS—knock on the door; UCS—cocaine
   B. Neutral stimulus—knock on the door; CS—cocaine; UCS—cocaine
   C. Neutral stimulus—knock on the door; CS—knock on the door; UCS—cocaine
   D. Neutral stimulus—knock on the door; CS—knock on the door; UCS—pounding heart

6. Which of the following can develop through classical conditioning?
   A. Phobias
   B. Emotional responses
   C. Post-traumatic stress disorder
   D. A, B, and C

7. Michaella used to feel a twinge in her left arm every time she saw the flower poster that was displayed in the doctor's office where she got her flu shot. However, it has been six months since she got the shot and although she has since visited her doctor, she no longer feels a twinge when she sees the flower poster. In behavioral terms, this process is called _____.
   A. extinction
   B. acquisition
   C. discrimination
   D. spontaneous recovery

8. Several years after breaking his addiction to smoking, Charles was chewing on a pen. He suddenly felt an irresistible urge to smoke a cigarette. This response can be best explained through the process of _____.
   A. extinction
   B. spontaneous recovery
   C. stimulus generalisation
   D. stimulus discrimination

9. Which pair below incorrectly identifies a stimulus or response in Watson's "Little Albert" study?
   A. Neutral stimulus—noise
   B. Conditioned stimulus—rat
   C. Conditioned response—fear to rat
   D. Unconditioned response—fear to noise

Continued...

10. Classical conditioning applies mostly to _____; operant conditioning, to _____.
    A. involuntary behavior; voluntary behavior
    B. voluntary behavior; involuntary behavior
    C. voluntary behavior; voluntary behavior as well
    D. involuntary behavior; involuntary behavior as well

11. One reason Carlos continues to work at his job is the check he receives every two weeks. Carlos' paycheck is a(n) _____ reinforcer.
    A. positive
    B. primary
    C. secondary
    D. Both A and C

12. Vanna fastens her seatbelt as soon as she gets in her car to stop the annoying alert sound. This scenario exemplifies _____.
    A. positive punishment
    B. negative punishment
    C. positive reinforcement
    D. negative reinforcement

13. Ava is wheeling her toddler, Jamie, through the supermarket after a long and tiring day. When Jamie begins to fuss, Ava scolds her sharply; Jamie's fussing subsides. Which of the following statements is most likely FALSE?
    A. Ava's scolding punishes Jamie's fussing.
    B. Ava's scolding negatively reinforces Jamie's fussing.
    C. That Jamie stops fussing negatively reinforces Ava's scolding.
    D. None of the above is false.

14. Monthly paychecks are delivered on a _____ schedule of reinforcement.
    A. fixed-ratio
    B. fixed-interval
    C. variable-ratio
    D. variable-interval

15. Which of the following promotions exemplifies the use of a fixed-ratio schedule of reinforcement?
    A. Now and then, a cafe announces a buy-one free-one deal.
    B. A cafe prints "You are a winner" on a random one-twelfth of its coffee lids; customers receiving such a lid can redeem it for a free beverage.
    C. A cafe offers its customers a punch card. Each time a customer purchases a beverage, a hold is punched; when 10 holes are punched, the customer receives a free beverage.
    D. A cafe offers each customer a free beverage with purchase deal from 5 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Monday mornings.

Continued...

16. Imagine that you graphed the cumulative number of bar-press responses over time of four rats, each reinforced on a different one of the four schedules of intermittent reinforcement. Each rat's behavior is graphed on a separate line. The line with the greatest slope should be that displaying the behavior of the rat reinforced on the _____ schedule.
    A. fixed-ratio
    B. variable-ratio
    C. fixed-interval
    D. variable-interval

17. Taking away privilege is an example of _____.
    A. positive punishment
    B. negative punishment
    C. positive reinforcement
    D. negative reinforcement

18. John keeps attending his class in order to prevent himself being barred from the final exam. This scenario exemplifies _____.
    A. escape conditioning
    B. positive reinforcement
    C. avoidance conditioning
    D. stimulus generalisation

19. Which cognitive learning theorist is correctly matched with the concept with which he is associated?
    A. Bandura—latent learning
    B. Kohler—insight learning
    C. Tolman—observational learning
    D. All of the above

20. 'Walk your talk' and 'educate by showing' will be the emphasis of _____ because people generally follow your actions more than your words.
    A. latent learning
    B. operant conditioning
    C. classical conditioning
    D. observational learning

21. A child observes others using proper manners but does not demonstrate that knowledge until prompted to use the manners. This is an example of _____.
    A. Latent learning
    B. Insight learning
    C. Classical conditioning
    D. Observational learning

Continued...

22. You are given a list of grocery items to remember to purchase on your trip to the store. These items are; apples, bread, celery, lettuce, grapes, and onions. According to the primacy effect, what item are you most likely to remember?
    A. Apples
    B. Lettuce
    C. Onions
    D. None. The primacy effect states that you have to learn the items while in the store to be able to retrieve them.

23. Professor Yawnmore asks you to write by memory a list of all the recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize. What kind of memory test is this?
    A. Savings
    B. Free recall
    C. Cued recall
    D. Recognition

24. Which kind of memory test are you taking right now?
    A. Savings
    B. Free recall
    C. Cued recall
    D. Recognition

25. After you witness a robbery, you have trouble describing the thief. The police show you several photographs and ask whether any of them was the thief. They are checking your memory by which method?
    A. Free recall
    B. Cued recall
    C. Recognition
    D. Implicit memory

26. Remembering how to tie your shoes is an example of a/an _____ memory.
    A. episodic
    B. semantic
    C. declarative
    D. procedural

27. If you glance at a bright scene on television and close your eyes and still see the exact image for less than a second, the image is in your _____.
    A. sensory memory
    B. long-term memory
    C. procedural memory
    D. short-term memory

Continued...

28. Someone asks you what time it is. You check your watch and answer. A few seconds later, after you have been distracted, someone asks what time you said it was. You have forgotten. According to the traditional information-processing view, what type of memory was this?
    A. Semantic
    B. Long-term
    C. Short-term
    D. Procedural

29. In the traditional information-processing model, one difference between short-term memory and long-term memory is that _____.
    A. your short-term memories pertain mostly to meanings, while your long-term memories pertain mostly to sounds
    B. you need reminders or retrieval cues to find information stored in short-term memory; you need no such help for long-term memory
    C. you can store an almost unlimited amount of information in short-term memory but your long-term memory has a limited capacity
    D. you forget many short-term memories almost as soon as your attention is distracted; long-term memories can be available at any time

30. If you remember the events of moving into your current home, what type of memory is that?
    A. Implicit
    B. Episodic
    C. Semantic
    D. Short-term

31. Remembering what you read ("Patient survives head transplant!") is a/an _____ memory, but memory of where or when you read this (*National Enquirer* in line at the grocery store) is a/an _____ memory.
    A. episodic ... implicit
    B. implicit ... semantic
    C. semantic ... episodic
    D. semantic ... procedural

32. Research in the 1950's suggested that the capacity of short-term memory is _____
    A. unlimited
    B. one or two items
    C. about five to nine items
    D. about the same as long-term memory

Continued...

33. Why can people hold about seven 5-letter words (35 letters) in short-term memory, but only seven unrelated letters?
    A. They use chunking so that each word is one unit.
    B. Words are tested by implicit memory; letters by explicit memory.
    C. The seven letters are held in long-term memory, but the words are held in short-term memory.
    D. The seven letters are held in short-term memory, but the words are held in long-term memory.

34. Memory improves when there is an increase in _____.
    A. depth of processing
    B. proactive interference
    C. Korsakoff's syndrome
    D. retroactive interference

35. According to levels-of-processing theory, which will lead to the best memory?
    A. Producing a definition for a word.
    B. Counting the number of vowels in a word.
    C. Repeating a word over and over for 5 seconds.
    D. Looking to see whether a word contains an "e".

36. First you memorized the street map of Detroit. If you now memorise the street map of Philadelphia, you might forget the Detroit map because of _____.
    A. anterograde amnesia
    B. proactive interference
    C. retroactive interference
    D. state-dependent memory

37. In the first semester you took a course on African history. In the following semester, you took a course on Asian history. You will probably forget the Asian history faster than does your friend who took the Asian history course but not the African history course. Why?
    A. repression
    B. serial-order effect
    C. proactive interference
    D. retroactive interference

38. Spontaneous recovery of a classically conditioned response, in which a response is learned, extinguished, and later reappears, can be explained in terms of _____.
    A. chunking
    B. levels of processing
    C. proactive interference
    D. retroactive interference

Continued...

39. According to Cattell's theory, which of the following would be categorized as fluid intelligence?
    A. Karen quickly understands the lesson.
    B. Ramon knows all the state capitals in alphabetical order.
    C. Jorge can cook better than anyone else in his neighborhood.
    D. All of these.

40. According to Cattell's theory, which of the following would be an example of crystallized intelligence?
    A. Maggie is able to solve unfamiliar math theorems.
    B. Aaron can compose a beautiful piano piece in one week.
    C. Jordan can easily recite the entire Declaration of Independence.
    D. None of these.

41. Kay's friends say she is very "street smart." According to Sternberg's theory, Kay's intelligence would fall under the category _____.
    A. fluid
    B. contextual
    C. mechanical
    D. experiential

42. According to Gardner's theory, the ability to understand and work well with animals and plants is called _____ intelligence.
    A. spatial
    B. naturalistic
    C. interpersonal
    D. bodily-kinesthetic

43. Drawing upon Gardner's theory, it can be said that authors Virginia Woolf, Mark Twain, and Dr. Seuss possessed _____ intelligence.
    A. spatial
    B. musical
    C. linguistic
    D. intrapersonal

44. Dr. Green, a school counselor, is good at picking up on students' emotions and intentions. Under the theory of multiple intelligences (MI), Dr. Green has which type of intelligence?
    A. Spatial
    B. Intrapersonal
    C. Interpersonal
    D. Logical–mathematical

Continued...

45. Daiyu is the track and field star at her college and has earned a plavce on the Olympic team. Daiyu clearly has what multiple intelligences theory calls as _____.
    A. fluid intelligence
    B. spatial intelligence
    C. crystallized intelligence
    D. bodily-kinesthetic intelligence

46. Abu meditates, eats well, and exercises every day. He understands his goals and emotions well. In addition, he is very spiritual. Which type of intelligence does Abu possess under Gardner's theory?
    A. Abstract
    B. Intrapersonal
    C. Interpersonal
    D. All of these

47. Tony has an IQ score of 68 and would therefore meet the criteria for _____.
    A. giftedness
    B. mild retardation
    C. moderate retardation
    D. profound retardation

48. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart played the piano at the age of three and composed symphonies at the age of eight. Psychologists would label him _____.
    A. gifted
    B. high in musical intelligence
    C. high in experiential intelligence
    D. all of these

49. Which of the following individuals would have IQ scores most similar to each other?
    A. Marsha and Cindy, cousins reared together
    B. Ken and Theresa, fraternal twins reared apart
    C. David and Thomas, identical twins reared apart
    D. Riley and Regan, a child and mother, who live together

50. When you use your mathematical knowledge you gained in primary school to balance your checkbook, what kind of intelligence are you using?
    A. Fluid
    B. Surface
    C. Crystallized
    D. Convergence

Continued...

51. Susy is good in motivating herself in order to reach her goals. She is persistent in putting efforts and does not easily give up to obstacles. Susy is having a high _____ intelligence.
    A. spatial
    B. emotional
    C. contextual
    D. interpersonal

52. It is your _____ that gets you hired but it is your _____ that gets you promoted.
    A. IQ ; EQ
    B. EQ ; IQ
    C. IQ ; experience
    D. EQ ; experience

53. Charlie wants to be a lawyer so he can make $250,000 per year. Charlie is being motivated by _____.
    A. a drive
    B. a need
    C. an incentive
    D. display rules

54. The best description of the drive-reduction theory of motivation would be which of the following?
    A. Organisms seek pleasure and avoid pain.
    B. All species have incentives for behavior.
    C. All species operate on reproductive instincts.
    D. Organisms act in ways to maintain homeostasis.

55. _____ refer/s to internal body mechanisms that sense biological imbalances and stimulate actions to restore the proper balance.
    A. Arousal
    B. Homeostasis
    C. Conditioning
    D. Hierarchy of needs

56. Mathis has a good job and lives in a nice house in an upscale neighborhood. According to Maslow's theory, which of the following needs will Mathis seek to fulfill next?
    A. Safety
    B. Physiological
    C. Self-actualization
    D. Love and belongingness

Continued...

57. According to Maslow's theory, Celine must meet _____ needs before she fulfills self-esteem needs.
    A. safety
    B. physiological
    C. love and belongingness
    D. all of these

58. With respect to hunger, which of the following is true?
    A. Seeing food can activate the body's hunger process.
    B. The stomach by itself does not cause feelings of hunger.
    C. Our stomach's "growling" results from gastric secretions.
    D. All of these.

59. Which of the following people is displaying the highest achievement motivation? A person who _____.
    A. strives to master the fine art of cooking
    B. prepares nutritious meals for health purposes
    C. strives to prepare meals that bring enjoyment
    D. wants to reward a colleague with a fine meal

60. When a professional athlete is motivated by the opportunity to become rich, money is considered a(n) _____.
    A. need
    B. drive
    C. incentive
    D. deficiency

61. Which model of motivation indicates that people engage in activities to decrease or increase the amount and type of stimulation received from the environment so that the stimulation can reach certain degree?
    A. Yerkes-Dodson law
    B. Drive-reduction model
    C. Optimal arousal model
    D. Maslow hierarchical model

62. Which of the following is NOT an example of extrinsic motivation?
    A. Riding to work in a carpool so that you can save money.
    B. Completing your homework so that you can get a good grade.
    C. Reading 20 books over summer vacation so that you can get a reading award.
    D. Playing video games with your best friend because you enjoy spending time together.

Continued...

63. Brianna is completely motivated by intrinsic factor when it comes to completing her summer school assignments. What factor would be a type that motivates Brianna?
    A. Feelings of accomplishment and satisfaction
    B. Earning a prize her teacher is offering for those who complete the work
    C. Getting the new computer her parents have promised her if she completes the work
    D. Avoiding the loss in privileges her parents have promised if she doesn't complete the work

64. Which of the following is not a basic characteristic or component of motivation?
    A. Goal
    B. Direction
    C. Persistence
    D. Performance

65. "An interesting job that pays well" suggests that the job _____.
    A. is high in intrinsic motivation
    B. is high in extrinsic motivation
    C. is high in intrinsic and extrinsic motivation
    D. is high in extrinsic but low in intrinsic motivation

66. Ali really likes to be with friends and will do his best to make his friends happy. He is having a high _____ need.
    A. power
    B. affiliation
    C. achievement
    D. intrapersonal

67. Chong is aiming to be promoted on his job though he knows that his existing friends will be his subordinates if he received the promotion. He is having a high _____need.
    A. power
    B. affiliation
    C. achievement
    D. intrapersonal

68. Jane is working for a minimum salary. According to Maslow, Jane is trying to fulfil _____ needs.
    A. safety
    B. esteem
    C. physiological
    D. love and belongingness

Continued...

81. The theory of the cause of obesity that relies on the process of classical conditioning focuses on the fact that _____.
    A. obese persons may have a low level metabolism
    B. eating may be learned as a response to emotional arousal
    C. fat cells acquired before the age of 2 years cannot be lost by dieting
    D. obese persons may depend on internal cues because external ones have proven unreliable

82. Jane is a dancer who is also a gourmet cook. Whenever she has a party, she prepares an excellent meal with large portions, but she never eats anything other than a few small bites. She is extremely thin and is always on a diet. In addition, she is constantly exercising and working on her dance routines. Her weight is far below the norms for her age and height. Jane appears to _____.
    A. be suffering from bulimia nervosa
    B. be overly responsive to food cues
    C. be suffering from anorexia nervosa
    D. have a malfunction of the pituitary gland

83. Andrea often eats large quantities of food in a single sitting, and then finds herself vomiting after she eats to avoid gaining weight. Andrea is likely suffering from _____.
    A. bulimia
    B. anorexia
    C. low metabolism disorder
    D. overactive dieting disorder

84. The need for achievement differs from the need to eat because _____.
    A. eating is culturally modified
    B. achievement is physiological
    C. eating is intrinsically motivated
    D. achievement is a learned psychological motivation

85. Sally enjoys her job as a waitress because it gives her a chance to socialize with many new people each day. A psychologist describing Sally's motivation would rate her as high on which motive?
    A. Power
    B. Affiliation
    C. Simplicity
    D. Achievement

Continued...

86. Paula has noticed that Ramona acts in pretty much the same way no matter what situation she is in, and she wonders what factors underlie her consistency. Paula's curiosity reflects the interest of _____ psychologists.
    A. clinical
    B. behavioral
    C. personality
    D. developmental

87. Shelby is a very outgoing person who likes being around other people and socialising with them. According to the Big Five trait theory of personality, Shelby is considered to be _____.
    A. using defense mechanisms to protect herself from feelings of inferiority
    B. showing signs of her masculine archetypes in her collective unconscious
    C. conditioned through past reinforcements to be comfortable in social settings
    D. high on the stable and enduring personality disposition known as extraversion

88. Which of these is <u>not</u> among the Big Five factors of personality trait theory?
    A. Neuroticism
    B. Extraversion
    C. Psychoticism
    D. Openness to experience

89. According to Big Five theorists, traits like *discipline* and *impulsivity* are components of the personality factor of _____.
    A. agreeableness
    B. conscientiousness
    C. emotional stability
    D. openness to experience

90. David is good-natured, trusting, and helpful. He is never rude or irritable. David is high on which Big Five personality trait?
    A. Neuroticism
    B. Extraversion
    C. Agreeableness
    D. Openness to experience

91. Regarding temperament, research suggests that it is _____.
    A. consistent across the lifespan
    B. inconsistent across the lifespan
    C. consistent through childhood, but not into adulthood
    D. inconsistent during childhood, but consistent in adulthood

Continued...

92. *Self-actualisation* is a term used by Maslow to refer to a state in which people have _____.
    A. overcome a period of mental illness
    B. overcome the need for reinforcement
    C. an inner-directed need to reach their full potential
    D. strong motivations toward physiological or safety needs

93. When Darryl is insulted by a rude remark from another driver, he jumps out of his car and tries to hit the other driver. Freud would say Darryl's behavior is being driven by the _____.
    A. id
    B. ego
    C. superego
    D. reality principle

94. Melinda forgot about a quiz in her English course, and she could not afford to fail. She cheated off another student's quiz, even though she knew cheating is immoral. Later on she felt guilty about what she had done. Melinda's guilt can be attributed to the _____.
    A. id
    B. ego
    C. superego
    D. ego-ideal

95. Victims of child abuse, rape, or incest might not recall the incident or may remember only few details. Freud would suggest that the reason for this is that the defense mechanism of _____ was applied.
    A. denial
    B. repression
    C. projection
    D. sublimation

96. A seven-year-old child was angry with her school teacher, but was unaware of it. After school, she resolved her feelings of frustration by kicking her four-year-old brother. Which of Freud's defense mechanisms is this child displaying?
    A. regression
    B. projection
    C. sublimation
    D. displacement

Continued...

97. Jeff experiences strong aggressive feelings toward his overprotective stepfather. Because he is powerless to aggress openly against his stepfather, Jeff becomes a very aggressive player on his basketball team. According to Freud, this is an example of _____.
    A. repression
    B. sublimation
    C. displacement
    D. castration anxiety

98. A prisoner fears for his life while incarcerated in a maximum security cell because of the threats made by other prisoners. One morning, the guards find him curled up into a "fetal-crouch" posture in his jail cell. The prisoner has used the defense mechanism of _____.
    A. denial
    B. regression
    C. projection
    D. repression

99. Alice is someone who is competitive and always strive to be excellent. Alice is having _____.
    A. Type A personality
    B. Type B personality
    C. Type C personality
    D. high affiliation need

100. _____ tend to have higher chance to have stress-related illnesses.
    A. Type A people
    B. Type B people
    C. Type C people
    D. Extraverted people

End of paper